

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA  
ASHEVILLE DIVISION  
CIVIL CASE NO. 1:17-CV-00071-MR**

<b>NOELLE BRYAN,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>Plaintiff,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>vs.</b>	)	<b><u>MEMORANDUM OF</u></b>
	)	<b><u>DECISION AND ORDER</u></b>
<b>NANCY A. BERRYHILL,</b>	)	
<b>Acting Commissioner of Social</b>	)	
<b>Security</b>	)	
	)	
<b>Defendant.</b>	)	
_____	)	

**THIS MATTER** is before the Court on the Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 12] and the Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 14].

**I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

The Plaintiff, Noelle Bryan ("Plaintiff"), asserts that her migraine headaches, obesity, and cognitive disorder status-post meningioma resection constitute severe physical and mental impairments under the Social Security Act (the "Act") rendering her disabled. On April 17, 2014, the Plaintiff filed an application for disability insurance benefits under Title II of the Act, alleging an onset date of October 1, 2009. [Transcript ("T.") at 130].

The Plaintiff's application was denied initially and upon reconsideration. [T. at 91, 100]. Upon Plaintiff's request, a hearing was held on October 30, 2015, before an Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ"). [T. at 37]. Present at the hearing were the Plaintiff; Elizabeth Blackwell, Plaintiff's attorney; and a vocational expert ("VE"). [Id.]. On December 9, 2015, the ALJ issued a decision, wherein the ALJ concluded that the Plaintiff was not disabled. [Id. at 15-32]. On January 27, 2016, the Plaintiff requested that the Appeals Council review the ALJ's decision. [Id. at 14]. On January 9, 2017, the Appeals Council denied the Plaintiff's request for review [T. at 1], thereby making the ALJ's decision the final decision of the Commissioner. The Plaintiff has exhausted all available administrative remedies, and this case is now ripe for review pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

## **II. STANDARD OF REVIEW**

The Court's review of a final decision of the Commissioner is limited to (1) whether substantial evidence supports the Commissioner's decision, Richardson v. Perales, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971); and (2) whether the Commissioner applied the correct legal standards, Hays v. Sullivan, 907 F.2d 1453, 1456 (4th Cir. 1990). "When examining [a Social Security Administration] disability determination, a reviewing court is required to uphold the determination when an ALJ has applied correct legal standards

and the ALJ's factual findings are supported by substantial evidence.” Bird v. Comm’r, 699 F.3d 337, 340 (4th Cir. 2012). “Substantial evidence is such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.” Johnson v. Barnhart, 434 F.3d 650, 653 (4th Cir. 2005) (internal quotation marks omitted). “It consists of more than a mere scintilla of evidence but may be less than a preponderance.” Hancock v. Astrue, 667 F.3d 470, 472 (4th Cir. 2012) (internal quotation marks omitted).

“In reviewing for substantial evidence, [the Court should] not undertake to reweigh conflicting evidence, make credibility determinations, or substitute [its] judgment for that of the ALJ.” Johnson, 434 F.3d at 653 (internal quotation marks and alteration omitted). Rather, “[w]here conflicting evidence allows reasonable minds to differ,” the Court defers to the ALJ’s decision. Id. (internal quotation marks omitted). To enable judicial review for substantial evidence, “[t]he record should include a discussion of which evidence the ALJ found credible and why, and specific application of the pertinent legal requirements to the record evidence.” Radford v. Colvin, 734 F.3d 288, 295 (4th Cir. 2013).

### **III. THE SEQUENTIAL EVALUATION PROCESS**

A “disability” entitling a claimant to benefits under the Social Security Act, as relevant here, is “[the] inability to engage in any substantial gainful

activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months.” 42 U.S.C. § 423(d)(1)(A). The Social Security Administration Regulations set out a detailed five-step process for reviewing applications for disability. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520, 416.920; Mascio v. Colvin, 780 F.3d 632, 634 (4th Cir. 2015). “If an applicant’s claim fails at any step of the process, the ALJ need not advance to the subsequent steps.” Pass v. Chater, 65 F.3d 1200, 1203 (4th Cir. 1995) (citation omitted). The burden is on the claimant to make the requisite showing at the first four steps. Id.

At step one, the ALJ determines whether the claimant is engaged in substantial gainful activity. If so, the claimant’s application is denied regardless of the medical condition, age, education, or work experience of the claimant. Id. (citing 20 C.F.R. § 416.920). If not, the case progresses to step two, where the claimant must show a severe impairment. If the claimant does not show any physical or mental deficiencies, or a combination thereof, which significantly limit the claimant’s ability to perform work activities, then no severe impairment is established and the claimant is not disabled. Id.

At step three, the ALJ must determine whether one or more of the claimant’s impairments meets or equals one of the listed impairments

(“Listings”) found at 20 C.F.R. 404, Appendix 1 to Subpart P. If so, the claimant is automatically deemed disabled regardless of age, education or work experience. Id. If not, before proceeding to step four, the ALJ must assess the claimant’s residual functional capacity (“RFC”). The RFC is an administrative assessment of “the most” a claimant can still do on a “regular and continuing basis” notwithstanding the claimant’s medically determinable impairments and the extent to which those impairments affect the claimant’s ability to perform work-related functions. SSR 96-8p; 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1546(c); 404.943(c); 416.945.

At step four, the claimant must show that his or her limitations prevent the claimant from performing his or her past work. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520, 416.920; Mascio, 780 F.3d at 634. If the claimant can still perform his or her past work, then the claimant is not disabled. Id. Otherwise, the case progresses to the fifth step where the burden shifts to the Commissioner. At step five, the Commissioner must establish that, given the claimant’s age, education, work experience, and RFC, the claimant can perform alternative work which exists in substantial numbers in the national economy. Id.; Hines v. Barnhart, 453 F.3d 559, 567 (4th Cir. 2006). “The Commissioner typically offers this evidence through the testimony of a vocational expert responding to a hypothetical that incorporates the claimant’s limitations.” 20 C.F.R. §§

404.1520, 416.920; Mascio, 780 F.3d at 635. If the Commissioner succeeds in shouldering her burden at step five, the claimant is not disabled and the application for benefits must be denied. Id. Otherwise, the claimant is entitled to benefits. In this case, the ALJ rendered a determination adverse to the Plaintiff at step five.

#### **IV. THE ALJ'S DECISION**

At step one, the ALJ found that Plaintiff has not engaged in substantial gainful activity since her alleged onset date, October 1, 2009. [T. at 20]. At step two, the ALJ found that the Plaintiff has severe impairments including migraine headaches, obesity, and cognitive disorder status-post meningioma resection ("cognitive disorder"). [Id.]. At step two, the ALJ also addressed the Plaintiff's other impairments, including depression with anxiety, which the ALJ found to be non-severe. [Id. at 20-24]. At step three, the ALJ determined that the Plaintiff does not have an impairment or combination of impairments that meets or medically equals the Listings. [Id. at 24]. The ALJ then determined that the Plaintiff, notwithstanding her impairments, has the RFC:

[T]o perform sedentary work as defined in 20 C.F.R. § 404.1567(a) except that she could only occasionally climb ramps or stairs, stoop, and crouch; could never climb ladders, ropes or scaffolds; needed to avoid unprotected heights, dangerous equipment, and vibrations; was limited to a moderate

noise environment as defined by the *Selected Characteristics of Occupations*; and needed to avoid more than occasional exposure to respiratory irritants. Additionally, the claimant had the ability to maintain attention, concentration, and pace to carry out simple, routine instructions in two-hour increments and could adapt to routine changes in the work setting, set simple goals, be aware of normal hazards, and take appropriate precautions to avoid such hazards.

[Id. at 25].

At step four, the ALJ identified Plaintiff's past relevant work as a sales clerk, telemarketer, general office clerk, and department store manager. [Id. at 30]. The ALJ observed, however, that because "the job duties of these types of work exceed the claimant's residual functional capacity," the Plaintiff "was unable to perform her past relevant work." [Id.].

With the Plaintiff having carried her burden through the first four steps, the ALJ then assessed whether, at step five, the Commissioner could meet her burden of showing the availability of jobs Plaintiff is able to do, given her RFC. [Id. at 31]. Based upon the testimony of the VE, the ALJ concluded that, considering Plaintiff's age, education, work experience, and RFC, Plaintiff is capable of performing other jobs that exist in significant numbers in the national economy, including surveillance system monitor, touch-up inspector, and table worker. [Id.]. The ALJ therefore concluded that the Plaintiff was not "disabled" as defined by the Social Security Act from

October 1, 2009, the alleged onset date, through March 31, 2012, the date last insured. [Id.].

## **V. DISCUSSION<sup>1</sup>**

In this appeal, the Plaintiff asserts that the ALJ erred in failing to provide a complete function-by-function analysis of Plaintiff's limitations in the RFC assessment as required by SSR 96-8p. [Doc. 13 at 5]. The Plaintiff also argues the ALJ erred in relying on testimony of the VE that conflicts with the Dictionary of Occupational Titles ("DOT") without first obtaining an explanation and in failing to weigh the medical opinions of a consultative examiner in his decision. [Id.]. The Plaintiff argues that these errors require remand. The Defendant, on the other hand, asserts that the ALJ's determinations on these issues were supported by substantial evidence and in accordance with the proper legal standards. [See Doc. 15]. The Court first turns to Plaintiff's assignment of error regarding the ALJ's RFC assessment.

Social Security Ruling 96-8p explains how adjudicators should assess residual functional capacity. The Ruling instructs that the RFC "assessment must first identify the individual's functional limitations or restrictions and

---

<sup>1</sup> Rather than set forth a separate summary of the facts in this case, the Court has incorporated the relevant facts into its legal analysis.



assess his or her work-related abilities on a function-by-function basis, including the functions” listed in the regulations.<sup>2</sup> SSR 96-8p; see also Mascio v. Colvin, 780 F.3d 632, 636 (4th Cir. 2015) (finding that remand may be appropriate where an ALJ fails to assess a claimant’s capacity to perform relevant functions, despite contradictory evidence in the record, or where other inadequacies in the ALJ’s analysis frustrate meaningful review) (citation omitted).

When a plaintiff’s claim is based on mental health impairments, the Social Security Rules and Regulations require a much more in-depth review and analysis of the plaintiff’s past mental health history. The Regulations make plain that “[p]articular problems are often involved in evaluating mental impairments in individuals who have long histories of ... prolonged outpatient care with supportive therapy and medication.” 20 C.F.R. Pt. 404, Subpt. P, App. 1, § 12.00E. The Regulations, therefore, set forth a mechanism for this type of review and documentation, known as the “special technique,” to assist ALJs in assessing a claimant’s mental RFC. See SSR 96-8p; 20

---

<sup>2</sup> The functions listed in the regulations include the claimant’s (1) physical abilities, “such as sitting, standing, walking, lifting, carrying, pushing, pulling, or other physical functions (including manipulative or postural functions, such as reaching, handling, stooping or crouching);” (2) mental abilities, “such as limitations in understanding, remembering, and carrying out instructions, and in responding appropriately to supervision, coworkers, and work pressures in a work setting;” and (3) other work-related abilities affected by “impairment(s) of vision, hearing or other senses, and impairment(s) which impose environmental restrictions.” 20 C.F.R. § 416.945.

C.F.R. §§ 404.1520a, 416.920a. The special technique “requires adjudicators to assess an individual’s limitations and restrictions from a mental impairment(s) in categories identified in the ‘paragraph B’ and ‘paragraph C’ of the adult mental disorders listings.” SSR 96-8p. Paragraph B of the listings provides the functional criteria assessed, in conjunction with a rating scale, to evaluate how a claimant’s mental disorder limits her functioning. These criteria represent the areas of mental functioning a person uses in the performance of gainful activity.<sup>3</sup> 20 C.F.R. Pt. 404, Subpt. P, App. 1, § 12.00A. The Paragraph B criteria include restrictions in activities of daily living; social functioning; concentration, persistence or pace; and episodes of decompensation.<sup>4</sup> Id. The ALJ uses the special technique to “evaluate the severity of mental impairments ... when Part A of the Listing of Impairments is used.” 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520a(a).

Under the special technique, we must first evaluate  
your pertinent symptoms, signs, and laboratory

---

<sup>3</sup> Like Paragraph B, the criteria described in Paragraph C also “describe impairment-related functional limitations that are incompatible with the ability to do any gainful activity.” 20 C.F.R. Pt. 404, Subpt. P, App. 1, § 12.00A. In this case, the ALJ found that the “record also fails to establish the presence of the ‘paragraph C’ criteria of listing 12.02” for organic mental disorders. [T. at 24]. Plaintiff does not assign error to this finding. The Court, therefore, does not further address the Paragraph C criteria in this opinion.

<sup>4</sup> The Paragraph B criteria were recently amended. For claims filed on or after January 17, 2017, the new Paragraph B criteria include: “Understand, remember, or apply information; interact with others; concentrate, persist, or maintain pace; and adapt or manage oneself.” 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520a(c)(3) (as amended). Plaintiff’s claim in this case was filed before the amendment and is, therefore, governed by the previous version of this Regulation.

findings to determine whether you have a medically determinable mental impairment(s).... If we determine that you have a medically determinable mental impairment(s), we must specify the symptoms, signs, and laboratory findings that substantiate the presence of the impairment(s) and document our findings[.]

20 C.F.R. § 404.1520a(b). With regard to mental health issues, “[t]he determination of mental RFC is crucial to the evaluation of your capacity to do [substantial gainful activity] when your impairment(s) does not meet or equal the criteria of the listings, but is nevertheless severe.” 20 C.F.R. Pt. 404, Subptd. P, App. 1, § 12.00A. The RFC assessment is formulated in light of a claimant’s physical and mental impairments. Rule 96-8p provides:

The adjudicator must remember that the limitations identified in the “paragraph B” and “paragraph C” criteria are not an RFC assessment but are used to rate the severity of mental impairment(s) at steps 2 and 3 of the sequential evaluation process. The mental RFC assessment used at steps 4 and 5 of the sequential evaluation process requires a more detailed assessment by itemizing various functions contained in the broad categories found in paragraphs B and C of the adult mental disorders listings in 12.00 of the Listing of Impairments, and summarized on the [Psychiatric Review Technique Form].

SSR 96-8p. Rule 96-8p further explains as follows:

The RFC assessment must include a narrative discussion describing how the evidence supports each conclusion, citing specific medical facts (e.g., laboratory findings) and nonmedical evidence (e.g.,

daily activities, observations). In assessing RFC, the adjudicator must discuss the individual's ability to perform sustained work activities in an ordinary work setting on a regular and continuing basis (i.e., 8 hours a day, for 5 days a week, or an equivalent work schedule), and describe the maximum amount of each work-related activity the individual can perform based on the evidence available in the case record.

Id. “Only after that may RFC be expressed in terms of the exertional levels of work, sedentary, light, medium, heavy, and very heavy.” Id.

In this case, the ALJ failed to conduct a complete function-by-function analysis of Plaintiff's mental health limitations and work-related abilities prior to expressing his RFC assessment. [See T. at 22-4]. In his RFC assessment, the ALJ found that Plaintiff “had the ability to maintain attention, concentration, and pace to carry out simple, routine instructions in two-hour increments....” [T. at 25]. After formulating the Plaintiff's RFC, however, the ALJ reviewed evidence related to Plaintiff's cognitive disorder and made findings on the Paragraph B criteria. [Id. at 28-9]. The ALJ found that Plaintiff's cognitive disorder resulted in “no limitation in activities of daily living, no limitation in social functioning, a moderate limitation in concentration, persistence, and pace, and no episodes of decompensation.” [Id. at 29].

By finding that Plaintiff's cognitive disorder resulted in “moderate limitation in concentration, persistence, and pace,” the ALJ found that facts

exist which correlate with a limitation on Plaintiff's ability to carry out an area of mental functioning listed in Paragraph B. In formulating Plaintiff's RFC, however, the ALJ failed to explain whether this limitation translated into any actual functional limitations. It appears the ALJ sought to account for Plaintiff's "moderate limitation" in "concentration, persistence or pace," by restricting Plaintiff to "carry[ing] out simple, routine instructions in two-hour increments." [T. at 25]. Such a restriction, however, does not "account for a limitation in concentration, persistence or pace." See Mascio, 780 F.3d at 638; see also Kitrell v. Colvin, No. 5:14-cv-163-RJC, 2016 WL 1048070, at \*4 (W.D.N.C. March 6, 2016) (Conrad, J.); Scruggs v. Colvin, No. 3:14-cv-466-MOC, 2015 WL 2250890, at \*5-6 (W.D.N.C. May 13, 2015) (Cogburn, J.). A reviewing court cannot be "left to guess about how the ALJ arrived at his conclusions on [a plaintiff's] ability to perform relevant functions and indeed, remain uncertain as to what the ALJ intended." Mascio, 780 F.3d at 637. It is the duty of the ALJ to "build an accurate and logical bridge from the evidence to his conclusion." Monroe v. Colvin, 826 F.3d 176, 189 (4th Cir. 2016) (citation omitted). "Without this explanation, the reviewing court cannot properly evaluate whether the ALJ applied the correct legal standard or whether substantial evidence supports his decisions, and the only recourse is to remand the matter for additional investigation and

explanations.” Mills v. Berryhill, No. 1:16-cv-25-MR, 2017 WL 957542, at \*4 (W.D.N.C. Mar. 10, 2017) (Reidinger, J.) (citation omitted).

The ALJ’s error in this regard is further complicated by additional error at step two of the sequential evaluation process. At step two, the ALJ found that Plaintiff’s “depression with anxiety did not cause more than minimal limitations in her ability to perform basic mental work activities and were therefore non-severe.” [T. at 23]. In making this finding, the ALJ “considered the four broad functional areas set out in the disability regulations for evaluating mental disorders and in section 12.00C of the Listing of Impairments.” [Id.]. The ALJ found that Plaintiff’s depression caused mild restriction in Plaintiff’s activities of daily living; no restriction in Plaintiff’s social functioning; mild restriction in Plaintiff’s concentration, persistence or pace; and no episodes of decompensation. [T. at 23-4]. As a result, the ALJ found Plaintiff’s depression to be non-severe. [Id. at 24]. For reasons that are unclear to the Court and contrary to the requirements of § 404.1520a, the ALJ failed to also address the Paragraph B criteria relative to Plaintiff’s cognitive disorder at step two. Nonetheless, without performing this analysis, the ALJ found Plaintiff’s cognitive disorder to be severe. [T. at 29]. The ALJ noted, “[g]iven the clear distinction between the claimant’s mood disorder and cognitive disorder, I have addressed the ‘paragraph B’ criteria

separately for each disorder. The limitations resulting from her cognitive disorder are discussed below, at Finding No. 5.” [T. at 23]. The ALJ then proceeded to step three and concluded that Plaintiff’s cognitive disorder did not meet or medically equal the severity of listing 12.02 for organic mental disorders. [T. at 24].

The ALJ’s failure to engage the special technique at step two relative to Plaintiff’s cognitive disorder raises a significant question as to whether the ALJ fully and properly considered Plaintiff’s cognitive disorder as a mental impairment. Furthermore, the ALJ’s decision contains two different and disparate findings regarding Plaintiff’s restrictions in the four broad areas of functioning described in the Paragraph B criteria. The ALJ makes one set of findings at step two relative to Plaintiff’s mood disorder and another set of findings after the RFC assessment relative to Plaintiff’s cognitive disorder. [T. at 23-4, 29]. The Court’s ability to meaningfully review any aspect of the ALJ’s decision that depends on or relates to these functional limitations or their impact on the mental RFC assessment is, therefore, further frustrated. See Patterson v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec., 846 F.3d 656, 662 (4th Cir. 2017) (“Without documentation of the special technique, it is difficult to discern how the ALJ treated relevant and conflicting evidence.”).

For these reasons, this matter will be remanded to the ALJ so that he may comply with the proper procedure for assessing the Plaintiff's mental impairments *before* expressing an RFC determination. See Mascio, 780 F.3d at 636; Patterson, 846 F.3d at 659, 662. Upon remand, it will be crucial that the ALJ carefully perform a function-by-function analysis of Plaintiff's mental limitations and work abilities, and thereafter "build an accurate and logical bridge from the evidence to his conclusion." Monroe, 826 F.3d at 189 (citation omitted). A narrative assessment describing how the evidence supports each conclusion, as required by SSR 96-8p, is essential and should account for Plaintiff's limitation in concentration, persistence or pace; and social functioning and activities of daily living, if any; and include an assessment of whether Plaintiff can perform work-related tasks for a full work day. See Scruggs, 2015 WL 2250890, at \*5 (applying Mascio to find an ALJ must not only provide an explanation of how a plaintiff's mental limitations affect her ability to perform work-related functions, but also her ability to perform them for a full workday).

In light of this decision remanding the case for further administrative proceedings, Plaintiff's remaining assignments of error need not be addressed but may be raised by her on remand.



## VII. CONCLUSION

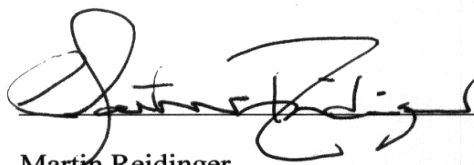
For the reasons stated, the Court will remand this case for further administrative proceedings. On remand, the ALJ should conduct a proper function-by-function analysis of the Plaintiff's mental residual functional capacity in accordance with the Social Security Rules and Regulations and evidencing use of the "special technique" set forth in 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520a and Rule 96-8p.

### ORDER

**IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED** that the Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 12] is **GRANTED** and the Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 14] is **DENIED**. Pursuant to the power of this Court to enter judgment affirming, modifying or reversing the decision of the Commissioner under Sentence Four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), the decision of the Commissioner is **REVERSED** and the case is hereby **REMANDED** for further administrative proceedings consistent with this opinion. A judgment shall be entered simultaneously herewith.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Signed: May 22, 2018

  
Martin Reidinger  
United States District Judge

